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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.
ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 18, 1890.

Farmers' Sons in the State University.
In another column will be found a letter from Chancellor Boggs to Hon. Martin V. Calvin, in which the writer enumerates the farmers' sons now in the University of Georgia, and answers the charge that it is "a rich man's college."

The letter should be read by all classes of our people, and especially by the farmers. Let us summarize a few points in it. Of the 100 students now in the university, seventy-eight are farmers' sons, wanting only three of being equal to the whole number of students furnished by all the other classes of our people!

Of the 146 students in the subgraduate classes thirty-eight are farmers' sons, leaving seventy-eight to be divided among the other vocations. With ten more names the sons of farmers in these classes would equal the other members in number.

The farmers' sons are slightly more than 40 per cent of the whole number of undergraduates.

In the law class of fourteen students nine are the sons of farmers!

Another point. Nearly one-half the income of the university, \$40,500 out of every \$100 is spent in educating farmers' sons, leaving \$59,500 for all the other classes. Does this look like "a rich man's college?"

Chancellor Boggs states that the sons of farmers rank with the highest in intellectual progress, and this has been the record of the university ever since the days of Toombs, Stephens and Hill, who were farmers' sons. But the letter itself must be read. The facts contained in it show that the state university and our farmers are bound together by ties that are not likely to be severed.

Still Contracting the Currency.
The administration and its organs are making a great deal to do over the purchase of government bonds by the treasury department in order to relieve the financial stringency in Wall street. For many months now Mr. Bond, the treasurer, has issued calls for bonds that were not due, and, in order to induce holders to part with them, he has offered a premium as high as 27 cents on the dollar.

This has been supposed to be a very fine scheme for getting money into circulation, and it is claimed, we believe, that these bond purchases have gone very far toward relieving the pressure. At any rate, the treasury scheme seems to be very popular with the speculators and gamblers of Wall street, and whenever they find it difficult to get money for speculative purposes they urge the government to purchase more bonds.

Although this has been going on some time, there still seems to be a financial drought in Wall street and elsewhere; the situation is practically unchanged, and there is still a demand for the purchase of bonds by the treasury. We presume the practice will be continued until even the blind and corrupt republicans discover that the danger which it entails is more important than the temporary relief which results from it.

In the first place, the government is calling in bonds that will not be due for seventeen years, and every cent of premium paid on them is money taken out of the pockets of the people. The treasury scheme is a swindling makeshift in more ways than one. It not only robs the people of the premium paid for the bonds, but it contracts the currency.

The largest owners of bonds are the national banks, and these bonds represent national bank notes in circulation. For every bond the banks surrender, they give up a proportionate amount of circulation. This fact is well known to the republican administration, to the banks, and to the money-power, and it is for this reason that the purchase of bonds is demanded. The currency must be contracted at all hazards, and the money sharks have seized on a situation brought about by the lack of circulation as an excuse for the further wholesale contraction of the currency.

They have been successful because they are in partnership with the administration, but if a crash comes the republican party will be held responsible before the people.

Practical Education.
What the Emperor William says about the results of classical education in Germany will apply with almost as much force in this country, although the conditions are not the same. The educational institutions of Germany still belong to the medieval period, while those of the United States have advanced somewhat; but this advance, it need not be said, in no sense represents the true sense and spirit of our times. There are still people among us who believe that what is called a classical education is a virtue in itself, an accomplishment, and, in a great majority of instances, it is unfortunately true that the ambitious student who comes out of college into a world that is not only new to him, but bitterly practical, is compelled to devote a year or two to the work of unloading the lumber that he gathered in his studies.

The Emperor William declares that the educational institutions of his country turn out men who know all about the ancients and modern history, and nothing whatever about modern Germany and German institutions. Our American institutions, on the other hand, turn out young men who know as little as possible about English life and literature, and nothing at all about the cold-blooded requirements of the practical every-day world.

Yet there has been some improvements in our colleges in this respect. The popularity of the athletic sports which the professors tolerate has brought the students of our northern institutions into close association with base and football champions, gentlemen sluggers, acrobats, sprinters, high-jumpers and men of that sort.

And yet there is still a great work before our colleges. The requirements of those who seek an education nowadays are not by any means what they were fifty years ago. The exactions of life and business are more practical and more important than they were then. The majority of young men who go to college do not propose to themselves lives of leisure. They are seeking an education that will fit them for the more practical aspects of life, and, sad to say, they are not getting it, or they are getting it in only a measurable degree.

Reform in this matter is going on, but it is proceeding very slowly.

The Real Estate Agent.
The Richmond State gets it down exactly right when it says that a live real estate agent is worth his weight in gold to his community.

A bright and well-informed real estate agent advertises the advantages and resources of his locality, and attracts immigrants, enterprise and capital. In building up his business he builds up his town, and every dollar he makes counts as dollars for others.

A good deal of first-class talent is employed just now in the real estate business. It is an occupation requiring brains and knowledge. Some of the successful men engaged in it rank with our leading statesmen and journalists in their thorough knowledge of men and affairs, and in their ability to handle and present the facts of the situation in a masterly way. A town with any progressive ambition, without the real estate man, is like the play of "Hamlet" with the prince of Denmark left out.

A False Alarm.
A glance at our telegraphic news columns every day would enable some of our contemporaries to steer clear of many an awkward mistake.

The Macon Telegraph, for instance, is under the impression that cholera in a malignant form is ravaging Guatemala, and it sounds a rather hysterical note of warning. The Constitution, as usual, printed the facts of the case a few days ago. Guatemala's scourge is smallpox, not cholera. This puts a very different face upon the matter.

The broad Atlantic still separates us from the Asiatic plague, and with ordinary sanitary regulations and a strict quarantine, the chances are that we can bar it out.

A cholera scare just at this time is out of order, and our Macon contemporary has been misled.

Dike and Parnell.
When Sir Charles Dilke's immorality was exposed, the offender, although he was rich and distinguished, retired from public life. He knew that he could not fight public opinion.

Parnell has not shown Dilke's judgment. With a majority of his party, the clergy and moral people opposed to him, he professes no penitence, but with fierce fury fights like a wild beast at bay.

It is a useless struggle. The experience of Dilke and Parnell recall this declaration of Junius in one of his remarkable letters: "Whether you rise with the froth or sink with the sediment, there is no rank or condition, however high or however low, that will support a perfectly degraded name!"

Dilke knew this to be true, and Parnell will find it out.

A Year for Christmas Trees.
This is a good year for Christmas trees. The newboys' Christmas tree, to which the people of Atlanta have contributed so liberally, is but an item in a long list.

There is hardly a merchant but has an interest in a half dozen Christmas trees which have been planted for the benefit of boys and girls who are not likely to be remembered in any other way. There is more of this kind of thing going on than we have observed in several seasons, and it is a happy sign of the times. When people forget themselves a little something good is going to happen. Those who cannot forget themselves for even a moment in this happy season are really to be pitied.

Governor Tillman. of South Carolina, has a private secretary named Dean, and he's not from Boston. It seems to us that now is the time for Colonel Collards to arise and assert his rights.

The scenes that are taking place in Ireland are nuts for the tortois. It would be a good thing if all the leaders would resign and begin over again.

ATLANTA was in the outskirts of a snow storm Wednesday night, and the climate yesterday was very suggestive.

THE SILVER question seems to run counter to the force bill, and as Mr. Harrison is pledged not to accept a renomination, there ought to be prosperous times ahead.

MR. PARNELL and his opponents have succeeded in postponing home rule for a season.

THE THEORY of the gold-bugs is that the country is importing gold for purposes of hoarding. The gold-bugs would be considered very smart people if they would keep their arguments to themselves. But when they begin to argue they give themselves entirely away.

JOHN DAVENPORT is about to work himself into the middle of an investigation.

KIRKENY seems to be holding his old reputation.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
Mrs. O'Shea is said to be a very fine singer, and Mr. Parnell, it is understood, has a very large ear for music.

THE capitalists in New York say that money is coming in very rapidly. Men with incomes ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000 a day never admit that times are hard.

HENRY O'CONNOR, a newspaper man who was the author of the most brilliant article ever printed in The New York Herald, died in abject poverty a few months ago. He was bright and versatile, but after he had been sucked like an orange, and squeezed like a sponge, he was cast aside.

RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER told a Boston audience the other night that Jews were a sober people because they were never prohibited from drinking. Men sometimes make sins by prohibiting certain things. There would be less sin in the world and fewer sinners if there were fewer rules, ordinances and laws to be transgressed. No ariser is a thing prohibited than a craving for its ariser in the human mind. Rabbi Schindler contended that the more the liquor question was agitated the more drinkers there would be.

HON. T. P. O'CONNOR, the eloquent member of parliament who is now in this country, married Miss Paschal, a daughter of Judge Paschal, of Texas, formerly of Georgia.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG has been discharged from The New York Herald because he gave a dinner to General Roger A. Pryor when the latter was appointed to the bench. It seems that thirty years ago Pryor in a speech said some very bitter things of the elder Bennett. These remarks were

never forgiven by the Bennetts, and there is no man on The Herald staff who does not say that Pryor. It seems that the younger Bennett, like his father, has a good memory.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
The Gordon Press is engaged in writing up the man who "takes more papers than he can read." Every editor in the country knows something about him.

A Georgia exchange says that "we are threatened with a snow." The poets would do well to take early advantage of the information.

Charles J. Bayne, the young Georgia poet, is now on the staff of The Augusta Chronicle.

A Georgia editor rhymes the holiday season as follows:

As we live happily we may
And be happy every day;
While life has a blessing to give;
With its thorns and its flowers
The world is still ours;
But subscribe if you want us to live!

There is a decided flavor of a bright and merry Christmas among all the Georgia newspapers.

Editor Shaver, of The Chattanooga Evening News, is a hard worker, and his work is having a marked effect in Tennessee journalism.

"There is considerable reckless shooting in this neighborhood," writes an editor. "We were fired at twice last night and it was a revelation to us, for we have always believed that the people here were too mean to waste powder on us."

Colonel A. J. Camp has been engaged as a writer of ability, and will doubtless do valuable work in his new position.

VIEWS OF CHANCELLOR BOGGS.
Hon. Martin V. Calvin, House of Representatives, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir—On a recent occasion, as we were riding homeward in the same car, you were good enough to suggest that all the facts were published with reference to the sons of farmers in the university, the information might be productive of good. The delay in carrying into effect the hint given me is due to a very heavy press of engagements. I am sorry that I cannot more fully take class by class, and man by man. The results I will set before you in the form of an open letter, holding myself ready to give you more privately the list of names on which my summary is based.

1. The whole number of students now present in the university at Athens is 100, of whom just seventy-seven are sons of farmers, wanting, as you see, but twenty-three to equal the whole number of students furnished by all other classes of our people put together.

2. In the subgraduate classes there are 146 students, of whom sixty-eight are farmers' sons, leaving seventy-eight to be divided among all other vocations and trades. As to the sons of farmers, these four undergraduate classes the farmers' sons lack only ten of being equal in number to all others combined.

3. Viewing the list of names in still another light, farmers' sons in the four subgraduate classes are sixty-eight; merchants' sons (including lumber dealers) thirty; physicians' sons, eleven; lawyers' sons, ten; railroad men's, five; journalists', four; bankers', three; ministers', three; and one each from millers, insurance agents, machinists, manufacturers and capitalists.

4. By percentage farmers' sons are slightly more than 40 per cent of the whole number of undergraduates; merchants' sons about 30 per cent; physicians' sons about 7 per cent; lawyers' sons about 10 per cent; railroad men's about 3 per cent; bankers', preachers', engineers', teachers', each about 2 per cent; and the remainder of the list, each about 1 per cent.

5. But the cream of the joke appears when we come to examine the law class. We have now present in the law school 14 students, of whom not less than nine are farmers' sons; four sons of merchants, while one solitary boy is a son of a physician. The fact that the sons of farmers are actually furnishing about 60 per cent of our lawyers. I have long observed that the majority of practical men come from the ranks of the farmers. It is significant to see that they produce the majority of lawyers as well as of other learned men. The fact that the sons of farmers are actually furnishing about 60 per cent of our lawyers. I have long observed that the majority of practical men come from the ranks of the farmers. It is significant to see that they produce the majority of lawyers as well as of other learned men. The fact that the sons of farmers are actually furnishing about 60 per cent of our lawyers. I have long observed that the majority of practical men come from the ranks of the farmers. 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AND BREEZE HURRYING HOME.

THE LEGISLATORS ARE GETTING THROUGH THEIR WORK.

Passed in Rapid Succession—A Free-out in the House—Overcasts and Stimulants in Demand.

Monday will be the day for adjournment. At least that seems to be the outlook in the minds of the representatives now.

In spite of the report of the committee on business in the house, yesterday, recommending that the house fix no day for adjournment other than Monday evening, the chances are that Saturday will be the day, and next Sunday will find all of the lawmakers around their cherished hearthstones, enjoying the realization that there is no place like home.

The work of passing local bills and charters went so rapidly forward all day in the chamber that the hour of adjournment came last night only to find no such nature on the part of the members as to leave the chamber at once, and every session bill for first reading was heard and sent to the committee for endorsement.

The fact is that the house of representatives is getting ready to take up the state road question with a clean desk Friday and rush it right through so that the members can go home Saturday.

Can they do it? Well, it looks very much that way.

A Legislative Freeze-Out.

The morning session of the house ended in a freeze-out yesterday.

Something was wrong with the furnace, and the members dropped in their seats wrapped up to their ears in overcoats most pitifully all the forenoon.

The first in the lobbies were well patronized, but only by those few, in comparison, who laid claim to the happy monopoly. It was a cold, raw day for the lawyers and city members, but the farmers had an advantage of experience, and voted down all motions to adjourn until 12 o'clock.

Then a committee was appointed, by resolution, to investigate the defects in the heating apparatus, and on their report it was found that the prospects for a fire were slim, the furnace being choked, and the house adjourned for the morning.

During the session much work was done, in spite of the weather.

To Increase the Number.

It was during the morning session that the bill by Atkinson, of Coweta, providing for an increase in the number of fertilizer inspectors, from six to ten, came up in the house.

There is no provision in the bill for an increased appropriation, and the advantages of the bill consist in the fact that it gives more inspectors for the same money that has been paid out heretofore.

Mr. Atkinson spoke in favor of his bill and was followed by Mr. Twitty, of Jackson, who also supported it.

The bill passed on a big vote.

Cotton Seed Meal.

The Calvin bill passed the house yesterday. Its purpose is to have all cotton seed meal inspected before it is sold in Georgia.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, offered an amendment allowing the sale of a second quality of cotton seed meal that does not measure up to the 75 per cent ammonia, required by the bill, provided the same be branded second quality and sold as such.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Calvin, and the bill passed as amended.

All inspections of cotton seed meal under the requirements of this law must be made by the state chemist.

Boileuillet Sewer Bill.

At an early hour this morning the bill introduced by Mr. Boileuillet, of Bibb, to authorize the mayor and council of the city of Macon to issue bonds to sewer said city, passed the house. This is the bill, fought by Mr. Huff, of Bibb, because the four citizen commissioners under whom the bonds are to be issued, are named in the bill.

Mr. Huff stoutly maintained that the commissioners should not be named, but ought to be selected by the entire people. Mr. Boileuillet's bill proposed to name the commissioners, and his colleague, Mr. Baxter, of Bibb, moved in committee room that one commissioner be named from each of the four wards of the city.

Mr. Boileuillet and Mr. Huff agreed to this, and the four commissioners named in the bill passed are: First ward, Henry G. Cauder; second ward, John D. Hudgins; third ward, W. H. Ross; fourth ward, S. R. Jones.

The city council of Macon, by resolution adopted Mr. Boileuillet's bill. Both the city council and the legislature have endorsed the Boileuillet bill. The Telegraph being especially strong in its editorial endorsement. The Macon Board of Trade adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the board of trade of the city of Macon, That we endorse the Boileuillet sewer bill for the city of Macon, now before the legislature, and especially that portion which names the commissioners, and we deprecate what seems to be an effort to divide the people on this important question.

Resolved, further, That, in our opinion, it is most the unanimous wish of the tax payers of the city of Macon that the Boileuillet bill be passed in its entirety.

The Morning's Routine.

The following bills passed:

Seay, of Floyd—Amending the registration laws of Fulton county.

O'Neal, of Coffee—To prohibit the drinking of intoxicating liquors around a place of divine worship when services are in progress.

Gardner, of Macon—To establish a system of public schools for the town of Georgetown.

McKee, of Crawford—To protect Macedonia church from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Goodwin, of Fulton—Amending the charter of the City of Atlanta.

Montgomery, of Taylor—To protect Howard church from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Hardman, of Wilkes—Incorporating the Ninth Regiment of Georgia volunteers.

Barber, of Carroll—Protecting the Lebanon Baptist church.

BRANCH COLLEGES.

THE SENATE WANTS MANY, OR NONE AT ALL.

A Great Many Speeches on the Subject, but No Final Action—The Section Re-Referred.

The branch college fight opened up in the senate yesterday forenoon; the appropriation bill having come up on its third reading.

The first, second and third sections of the bill were passed without opposition or discussion, just as they came from the house.

The fourth section is that making appropriations to the various public institutions—under which head are the branch colleges.

The bill as it comes from the committee provides for branch colleges at Dahlonega, Milledgeville, Thomasville, Cuthbert, Hamilton, Forsyth, Waynesboro, Thomas, Sparta, Brunswick, Greenville and Bainbridge.

Senator Glenn, of the forty-fourth, opened the debate.

"I'm in favor of a liberal appropriation for the State university," said he, "but opposed to all these branch colleges."

Senator Nunnally, likewise, was against all the branch college appropriations, but "ready to stand by the university."

President Mitchell followed in one of the ablest speeches made in this legislature.

He was in favor of the branch colleges.

Senator Irvine opposed the branch colleges on the ground that the same educational advantages they afforded were to be had in the private high schools scattered all over the state.

Senator Zachry opposed all the branch colleges.

Senator Hodges opposed the branch college amendments. "I would be in favor," said he, "of one in each county, but not vote for these few to be supported by the state."

Senator Williams favored the branch college appropriations.

Senator Culpepper was in favor of the usual appropriations for "the old five," but was opposed to "tacking on new ones."

Senator Callaway favored the bill as it came from the committee.

Sensors Harp, Hill and Cabanis spoke for the branch colleges.

Senator Lane was in favor of appropriation for branch colleges already established, but was opposed to establishing new ones.

An Avalanche of Amendments.

Branch colleges everywhere.

That was the opening feature of the senate session after supper.

Senator Harp, who had the floor when the senate adjourned in the afternoon, concluded his argument.

Then the new amendments were read. They were for branch colleges at Albany, Jonesboro, Barnesville, McDonough, Jesup, Rome, Summerville, Cartersville, Richland, Perry, Americus, Hartwell, Draketoona, and other places.

Senator Cabanis called for a division of the question so that the amendments might be voted upon separately.

Senator O'Neal spoke in favor of the branch colleges—all of them.

Senator Glenn spoke in favor of the branch school appropriations, particularly those already established. These, he said, had vested rights which would be violated by the state if the appropriations were discontinued.

Senator Cabanis spoke again briefly in favor of branch colleges, and withdrew his call for a division of the question.

Senator Patton was rather against the branch colleges.

Senator Glenn spoke at some length against them. He believed that the establishment of any branch college was unconstitutional; that the state had no right to discriminate in this way between white and black; that for every branch college established for white children, the negroes would have a constitutional right to demand another.

Senator Mitchell made another masterly argument in favor of the branch colleges.

"I will support all these amendments," said he, "but I doubt the constitutionality of establishing a branch college simply by a clause in the appropriation bill. We can make these appropriations for public institutions already established; but a branch college must be established by special act, as all these others were, by special act."

Senator Ellington spoke against the branch schools, and Senator Terrell, chairman of the finance committee, in favor of them.

Then Senator Terrell moved to refer that section of the bill back to the finance committee.

Which was done.

And the senate adjourned.

Senate Routine.

New bills—

Senator Mitchell, 7th. Establish public school system in the town of Boston.

Bills passed—

To incorporate the Farmers Banking Company, of Spalding county.

To incorporate the Atlanta Exchange bank.

To incorporate the Peoples Banking Company, of Atlanta.

TREASURER MURDOCK.

HE IS IN ATLANTA, BUT THE MISSING MONEY HAS NOT BEEN FOUND.

Considerable Talk About the Sensational Robbery—Mr. Murdock Makes a Statement to a Constitution Reporter.

The Markham house sensation was all the talk yesterday.

All sorts of theories as to the robbery were afloat.

But so far none have crystallized into tangible shape, and the whereabouts of the missing \$2,500, more or less, is still involved in mystery.

So far as actual new developments are concerned there were none during the day, except the statement of Mr. Murdock, the injured treasurer. To a CONSTITUTION reporter he gave his story.

His statement was substantially as follows: Tuesday was salary day, and about 6 o'clock, after the matinee, he was in his room engaged in putting the money for each member of the company in envelopes, to be handed them at the close of the performance that night.

The salary roll amounted to a little over \$1,600 for the week. There were fifty-one salaried people in the company.

He had two one thousand dollar bills and between \$600 and \$700 in smaller money laying on a small writing table before him. His plan was to put up the salaries as far as his change—the \$600 or \$700 would go, then get one of the thousand dollar bills changed by Mrs. Meade, the wife of the manager, who had promised him to do so.

Mrs. Meade was at the Kimball, and he was to go there for the change.

While engaged in this work, he opened the door in response to several knockings. There were two gentlemen in the hall, who said they represented the East Tennessee railroad, and wanted to see him about transportation.

Mr. Murdock admitted the two men, one of whom sat down at the table opposite to him, and the other taking a seat near the door. The man who sat at the table was large, and the other was rather small.

Mr. Murdock thought they were railroad men with whom Manager Meade had had an appointment. A short conversation ensued, during which he stated that Manager Meade, who made all railroad rates, was at the Kimball in his room not feeling very well.

He asked the two men, both of whom introduced themselves, but the name of only the smaller, Mr. Tucker, or Tupper, he could remember, to go with him to the Kimball to see the manager as he had business there anyhow.

The men said they would see the manager at the opera house, and then on being told that he was not well and would not be at the opera house, said they would call at his room after supper.

Mr. Murdock, after writing them out a pass to the opera house to see the evening performance, proffered his hand to the larger man, bidding him good evening.

The man took Murdock's hand, grasping it with all his strength, and at the same moment the other man attacked him from behind, striking him over the head. He tried to get his pistol out of his hip pocket, but could not. He then uttered the cry heard by Mr. Noeckies, and fell to the floor.

That was the last Mr. Murdock remembered, until he was picked up and laid on the bed, after which he was again unconscious.

He struggled with the man who held him, and his vest and shirt were torn in several places in the melee.

Mr. Murdock never saw either of the men before.

Had it been any other than salary day he says he would not have had more than \$50 or \$100 about him.

Mr. Murdock's statement, it will be seen, implicates two men. In the room there were evidences of a struggle, a chair was turned over, money scattered on the floor, Mr. Mur-

THE DEAD MINISTER.

The Services Will Be Held at 11:30 O'Clock This Morning at Trinity Church.

A meeting of the Methodist ministers of the city, and other ministers who, during his life, were associated with the late Rev. William A. Simmons in conference work, was held yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place at 11:30 o'clock this morning from Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. J. W. Heidt, Trinity's former pastor, officiating. The customary funeral service will be omitted, and in its stead will be substituted brief tributes to the deceased from his old associates in the ministry.

All the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, especially his old parishioners at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, the congregation of Trinity church and the ministers of the city and vicinity are invited to attend the services.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers, and will meet at the office of Messrs. Wily & Barclay at 11 o'clock a. m.: Rev. J. W. Lee, Rev. J. R. King, Rev. J. S. Bryan, Rev. J. W. McCrary, Rev. M. L. Underwood, Rev. W. A. Dodge, Rev. A. W. Quillen, Rev. W. P. Smith.

The following gentlemen constitute the escort and will meet at the residence of Mr. George A. Webster, 34 Hood street, at 11:15 o'clock a. m.: J. W. Heidt, C. A. Evans, W. D. Anderson, J. M. Tulin, S. R. Belk, Charles A. Lane, I. S. Hopkins, W. F. Glenn, W. S. Stevens, W. Dunbar, W. F. Belk, W. E. Patton.

The body will be taken to Acworth on the 1:30 o'clock Western and Atlantic train. It will be interred at the Acworth cemetery by the side of Mrs. Simmons, who died a year ago.

The reason of a typographical error, the age of Mr. Simmons was given in yesterday morning's CONSTITUTION as sixty years, whereas he was sixty-seven years of age.

Forcibly kept, insect bites, chafing, sunburns etc., nothing is so beneficial as FORD'S EXTRACT, diluted with a little water.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, cures wind colic, diarrhoea, etc.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Wholesale by H. A. Bynton and Shropshire & Doll, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers,

MAIER & BERKELE,

93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

THE MOST SENSIBLE PRESENT

For a boy is a nice suit or overcoat. Make the little fellows as happy as these below. Ten per cent discount up to December 24th on everything in our Children's and Boys' Departments.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

3 WHITEHALL STREET.

FIREWORKS!

The finest assortment ever seen in Atlanta at

BEERMANN & SILVERMANS.

GREAT AMERICAN MEAT CUTTERS,

REVERSIBLE KNIFE,

FROM \$2 TO \$50

For Family and Butchers' use.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY,

49 Peachtree Street.

dock's shirt and vest were torn in several places, but nobody about the hotel, including Mr. Noeckies, saw anybody go to the room or come away from it again near the time when the trouble occurred. Mr. Murdock's room was the end of the hall on the third floor, and the only way the men could have made their escape was by passing the door of Mr. Noeckies.

This version of the robbery was talked about on the street yesterday, and created considerable comment.

By some it was given credence, by others it was not.

There was considerable doubt expressed as to the probability of there having been a genuine robbery.

That it was probable or possible for two men to boldly walk into a prominent hotel and after beating a man to unconsciousness in his own room, rob him of over \$2,000, almost within arm's reach of other guests of the house, then turn about and escape from the building without anybody having set eyes on them, seemed a little startling to say the least, and caused much talk.

All these circumstances were talked about, and the general impression was that the affair was one that would require a thorough investigation to clear up.

The police are hard at work on the case, and not a few are left untired to catch the guilty parties.

The company left for Chattanooga yesterday morning. Murdock was left in charge of one of the lady members of the company to attend to his wants.

He intended to follow the company today, but finally decided not to leave Atlanta until Saturday.

Mr. Murdock's wounds are in no way serious.

Dr. Don der Hova, who attended him, states that his hurts amount to three small scalp wounds, from a half-inch to three-quarters of an inch in length.

The skull is not injured at all, and yesterday Mr. Murdock rested very well. He had very little fever but was nervous and weak.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, cures wind colic, diarrhoea, etc.

A Noted Divine Says:
"I have been using Tutt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Constipation, with which I have long been afflicted."

Tutt's Pills

ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.

I never had any thing to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existence."
Rev. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

Boston Symphony Orchestral Club. Opera house tonight. Don't fail to hear it.

10% OFF	THE Suits	20% OFF
10% OFF	And Overcoats	20% OFF
10% OFF	We are Selling	20% OFF
10% OFF	Now At	20% OFF
10% OFF	10% And	20% OFF
10% OFF	20% Discount	20% OFF
10% OFF	Represent 100%	20% OFF
10% OFF	Value At just	20% OFF
10% OFF	80% And	20% OFF
10% OFF	90% You can't	20% OFF
10% OFF	Afford To pass	20% OFF
10% OFF	Them By	20% OFF
10% OFF	See What	20% OFF
10% OFF	Our Corner	20% OFF
10% OFF	Window Says.	20% OFF

A. Rosenfeld & Co.

Arbiters of Men's Fashions, Whitehall 24, Corner Alabama.

DISCOUNT

One-fourth off on all Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits.

You get \$1 worth of goods for 75 cents here.

Fetzer's Clothing Store,

37 Whitehall Street.

The Crow Never Speaks Without Caws,

Neither do we speak without cause, and we sometimes have cause to crow, 'cause we have such genuine bargains to offer. This is not idle talk. We have a stock of clothing that WE ARE GOING TO SELL.

A better assortment of styles and patterns in Sack and Cutaway Suits cannot be found in the city, and we are selling them at prices that will please the most economical buyer.

We also have a very attractive line of Light and Heavy Weight Overcoats. Clothing made to order.

Lumpkin, Cole & Callaway,

CLOTHIERS,

26 Whitehall Street.

CITY LOANS

We are prepared to furnish money promptly on reasonable interest rates on improved property in the city of Atlanta, in amounts from \$1,000 to \$50,000. We have direct connection with a savings bank having unlimited funds at command. Office No. 15, E. Alabama street.

nov 1-40m-5 D. E. SATRE

by The Constitution. The News of Atlanta in Brief.

Mr. C. E. Franklin, admitted to practice in the northern district by the court.

Mr. H. M. Robinson, now makes Alabama his shaking hands with very yesterday.

THE LESSEES TODAY.

THEY WILL HOLD AN IMPORTANT MEETING THIS MORNING.

Colonel Cole and Mr. Baxter Here—Others Expected Today—The State Road Question in the House.

The lessees of the State road will hold an important meeting today.

Prominent gentlemen from the north and east will be here representing either their own holdings in the lease company or as the representatives of the stockholders.

There were no complications growing out of the relations of the lease company to the state, this meeting would probably be the last meeting of the lessees.

Under the present state of affairs, however, nothing seems certain. There will, in all probability, be many other meetings before the questions at issue are settled.

Colonel G. W. Cole, of Nashville, one of the lessees, arrived yesterday. Another prominent Nashville citizen, who is in Atlanta, is Mr. Ed. Baxter, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville. Then Major Stahlman, too, is here. Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, reached the city last night, and a number of other gentlemen interested in the property, will be on hand.

The meeting is called for at the Kimball, but with this bad weather, it is probable that Senator Brown's home will be the place of meeting.

All the questions bearing upon the lease will be discussed, and the policy of the lease company will be determined upon.

In the House.

The Zachry resolution came to the house from the senate yesterday and was read the first time and turned over to the Western and Atlantic railroad committee.

There was a meeting of the committee immediately afterwards and the resolution was read.

Several members of the committee expressed their views of the matter. Some were in favor of taking immediate action upon the matter, some were in favor of leaving it to the governor to do, and some thought it a matter of business that could easily be decided by the house in open discussion.

Therefore nothing definite was done by the committee, except to report the resolution back to the house for a second reading today and have it recommitted.

This will give the matter a full chance to be brought up for debate in the house on Friday.

Some Interesting Pointers.

A CONSTITUTION reporter approached a conspicuous member of the Western and Atlantic committee yesterday who has taken a prominent stand on the betterment question in the house this session, and asked him what he thought of the situation. He replied:

"I anticipate no trouble. There is no war between the lessees and the state, no occasion for one, and there will be none."

"Do you think the lessees will give up the road without first securing a settlement with the state?"

"The lessees have been dealing with the state long enough to know that Georgia is not a robber; that she will pay if she owes and wants nothing that is not hers."

"But it is a matter of business, and will not the lessees do what is in their interest?"

"They should not if it is wrong. The state has dealt liberally with them and they cannot afford to resort to revolutionary measures upon the presumption that the legislature will treat them unfairly."

"Suppose they run off all the rolling stock, what will the legislature do?"

"I do not believe they will do what is dishonorable. If they do this we will sue on their bond and recover what is due us."

"I have heard that there was a doubt as to the validity of the bond, but that fact places the state where it can rely upon the honor of the lessees."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that during all these years that this bond as to the validity of the bond has been expressed the state has had such implicit confidence in the lessees that it did not even require that the bond be made valid but trusted to the honor of the lessees to do right."

"After this would it not be poor taste for them to say in advance of the time for the state to act that the state would be dishonorable and proceed to play a grab game?"

"Suppose, however, that at the expiration of the lease the lessees resort to revolutionary methods, and try to keep possession of the road; what then?"

"That is not a supposable case. This is not a savage country. The Louisville and Nashville people and Governor Brown, who own this lease, own large interests in Georgia, which they expect the state to protect, and it is not likely that either of them will either impeach the honor of the state or declare war upon her."

"But suppose they do; won't it defeat the new lease if the state can't deliver on the day named?"

"No, it does not. It has often been so stated, but that would not be the case."

"Suppose the new lessees say you have the thing in such a fix we won't take the road; you can't comply literally with your contract, and we are off; what is the position of the state then?"

"Well, we have still got the Western and Atlantic railroad. That is worth a mint, and we have got \$500,000 worth of bonds deposited with the state by the new lessees, and they would be in the vault of the state. It must not be forgotten that the new lessees own almost all the old lease, and the old and new are virtually the same. Hence, no trouble can be given unless the new lessees cause it, and they will not be allowed to break up the contract, even if they can, and then recover their bonds."

"What is the disposition of this general assembly towards the lessees claims, as compared with the last?"

"It is decidedly more liberal. There is no prejudice. Each member seems willing to hear the evidence and do what is right. When the matter is settled by this general assembly no fair-minded man will question the convictions of the conclusion reached. We cannot afford to do anything that will seem unfair, for it would damage the credit and standing of the state."

"Who seems to be leading the opposition to the claims of the lessees?"

"There is no one fighting the lessees. Every member I have seen is anxious to do the fair thing. The only thing I know which has tended to damage the claims of the lessees is that the lessees seem to fear the state will do something dishonorable, and have heretofore rather threatened the state. This is unwise and unnecessary, and has done more than all else to injure the case of the lessees."

The Resolution as Passed.

Here is the full text of the much-discussed and much-fought-over Zachry resolution as it passed the senate:

Whereas, his excellency, the governor, has called the attention of the general assembly to the claim of the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad, aggregating \$500,000 for improvements of various kinds claimed to have been put upon that road and its appurtenances, and taxes paid by them to the extent of more than the claim presented.

And whereas, said lessees claim that the road and its appurtenances are now in a condition superior to the condition of the property when received by them to the extent of more than the claim presented.

And whereas, the lessees claim that they are not legally bound by the lease contract, or otherwise, to deliver the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease in any better condition than they were when delivered by the state to them at the beginning of the lease, and that, therefore, in order to insure the delivery of the property in its present condition, the state ought to pay for the improvements.

And whereas, it is desirable to have all doubts removed (if there be any) as to the right of the state and the lessees under the lease contract.

Now, be it resolved by the general assembly, that without conceding any part of the claim of the lessees, in whole or in part, that the governor be and is hereby authorized and directed by and with the approval of the senate, to appoint five citizens of Georgia, recognized as persons eminent for their integrity and ability, who shall constitute a commission with power and authority to hear, consider and determine according to the law and equity as administered by the courts of this state, the claims recited and set forth in the foregoing preamble, and make a final adjustment thereof between the lessees (the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company and the state of Georgia), as the owner of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and report their findings to the present general assembly for final action.

Resolved 2. That said commission shall meet in the city of Atlanta, December 22, 1890, and organize the commission, and thereafter the sessions of the commission shall be held at such times and places as will be most expedient for a speedy dispatch of its business, and shall conclude its labors by June 1, 1891. It shall have the power to engage experts, compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, compel the production of books and papers and elicit all other information which may be deemed necessary and proper for the investigation of the matter hereby submitted.

Resolved 3. That it is hereby made the duty of the attorney general of the state to represent the interests of the state before the commission upon all matters involved in the disposition of this question; provided always that said commission shall not exercise any of the powers herein granted until the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company binds itself in a written undertaking, to be delivered to said commission, to stand to and abide its decision of these questions, and to abandon all and every other proceeding whatever to enforce and assert its aforesaid claim.

Resolved 4. That said attorney general shall submit all counter claims in behalf of the state against the said lessees which may lawfully and properly arise under the contract of the lease, whether the same be for property received from the state and unaccounted for by said lessees, or property lost, or for any other proper charge which said contract may authorize, and it shall be the duty of said commission to fully hear and determine the same and render such findings in the premises as the law and principles of equity as administered by the courts of this state will warrant, which said findings shall be filed with the governor, and by him be communicated to the present general assembly. Said commission shall consider no claim that may be submitted by the lessees except the following:

1. What proportion of the taxes imposed by the state of Tennessee, and in the county of Hamilton, and the city of Chattanooga, in the state of Tennessee, upon the property of Georgia in that state should the state of Georgia pay.

2. Whether the sidetracks built by the lessees for their use are such fixtures as under the law they could remove at the end of the lease, and if the commission so find, then the commission shall find that the lessees be permitted to remove them.

3. Whether the track scales in Chattanooga is a movable fixture, and if so, that lessees have a right to remove the scales.

4. Whether the fencing placed upon the line of road to enclose it is a movable fixture, and if so that the lessees may remove the same.

5. Whether the state owes any amount to the lessees for amount paid by them to complete the union passenger depot in Atlanta, and if so, in what amount is the state indebted to lessees.

6. Whether the transfer hoist is a movable fixture, and if so that the lessees may remove same.

Resolved 5. That the governor be and is hereby authorized, if it be deemed necessary, to employ an attorney to aid the attorney general in conducting the investigation upon the part of the state.

Resolved 6. That the compensation to the commission and all other expenses incident to the investigation and disposition of this matter (other than fees excepted) shall be borne jointly and equally by the state and the lessees of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Resolved 7. That the governor be and is hereby authorized and directed to fill any vacancies in the commission which may be caused by death, disability, resignation, refusing to act or from any other cause.

Resolved 8. That before entering upon the discharge of his duties, each member of the commission shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme court, to discharge the duties assigned to him under the commission with faithfulness and impartiality.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Joseph Tribble married Miss Minnie Wing, in the Methodist church at Decatur, Ga. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Johnston.

The bride was one of the young ladies at the Orphan's Home at Decatur. She is a pretty, bright and charming lady, and has many friends whose good wishes follow her into the matrimonial state.

Mr. Tribble is a promising and popular young business man, with D. H. Dougherty & Co., of this city.

The church was filled by the friends of the contracting parties, and the bridal presents were handsome and appropriate. Among those present were Messrs. George Muse and R. A. Hemphill, trustees of the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Tribble will make their future home in Atlanta.

Mrs. Burton Smith has issued invitations for Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at which time her friends will be entertained by a demonstration of the Swedish system of physical culture. There is nothing more interesting just now than this new, or newly developed, system of physical education, and Mrs. Smith's friends look forward with great interest to this opportunity to learn something of it and under such charming auspices.

On Friday evening the friends of Mrs. E. C. Thornton's music class will, at her invitation, spend a social evening at the residence of Mr. Lyington, 211 Capitol avenue.

Miss Hattie Samsy, of Savannah, and Miss Mattie Rogers, of Macon, are guests of Atlanta friends.

At Concordia last night, the ladies of the Hebrew Ladies Aid Association gave a most delightful dance and supper to their friends. The affair, which was a large one, was most delightful.

Important Notice—Dell Bazaar.

All ladies having dolls for bazaar will please send them to the Young Men's Christian Association building at once. All who gave salad and cake for Friday's dinner will please be kind enough to send to the building early Friday morning, and those promising for Saturday will please send in early Saturday morning.

Mrs. W. A. HENRILL, President Ladies' Auxiliary.

Royal Worcester.

Crown derby, Rubelstadt art pottery, Belleek, tapestry, canners, bisque majolica and other fine wares in all kinds of shapes and decoration at Wood-Stearns-Bounting Co.

Furniture for Xmas Gifts.

Rhodes & Haverly Furniture Co. have cut prices in half. 1,500 fancy and rattan chairs. Open until 9 o'clock p. m.

The Marlborough.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1890.

MENU.

SOUP.

CREAM OF CELERY. Tumbo.

ROASTED.

Lamb Chops. Fresh Water Trout.

GAME.

Salad of Goose. Spanish Olive Sauce.

ROAST.

Fulton Market Beef.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, Tomatoes. Rutabaga Turnips.

Mashed Irish Potatoes. Baked Yams.

RELISHES.

Olives, Cold Slaw, Pickles.

PASTRY.

Peach Pie.

DESSERT.

Cheese.

Cafe Demi Tasse.

Small Bottle Best Table Claret Free.

The above bill of fare will be all ready to serve promptly at 1 o'clock and lasting until 3 o'clock. It will be left optional to each guest whether or not, if he desires his or her dinner served in course. Respectfully,

THE MARLBOROUGH.

Corner Marietta and North Broad Streets.

Buy your Xmas furniture from Rhodes & Haverly Furniture Co. Big cut in prices. Open until 9 o'clock p. m.

THE Genuine

Johann Hoff's

Malt Extract.

The best Nutri-

tive Tonic in all

cases of DYSPEPSIA,

Indigestion and

Throat trouble, Indorsed by

Physicians throughout the

civilized world.

There is nothing "just as good" when you

can obtain the genuine article, which has

the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck

of every bottle.

Elmer & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents

10 Barclay Street, New York.

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JOHN M. MOORE,

33 PEACHTREE STREET.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Slippers for Holiday Trade.

Thos. B. Inness, Pres. R. H. Richards, Vice Pres. and Man. M. L. Wallace, Sec. and Treas.

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OPPOSITE CONSTITUTION BUILDING,

Atlanta, Georgia,

Dealers in Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Engines,

BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, PULLEYS.

Hangers' Shafting, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Packings, Etc.

Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods!

---ALL KINDS OF---

SUPPLIES FOR RAILROADS,

Machine Shops, Mines, Quarries, Factories, Etc. Railway Equipment and Supplies a Specialty.

OFFICIAL SUPPLY AGENTS

SOUTHERN IRON CAR CO.

Remember, we carry all these goods in stock for immediate delivery.

FIREWORKS!

New designs, fresh goods at lowest prices.

BEERMANN & SILVERMAN,



A state of

EXPECTANCY

is just the condition of every lady in Atlanta now — with special reference to Christmas morning.

Gentlemen should not hesitate long in selecting the proper thing, a Stevens' watch, for instance. These are made up in various styles, some enameled with flowers and leaves in colors, others mounted with diamonds. Think of it, a solid gold watch with diamond solitaire only \$37.50. As for engraved or other fancy styles of Stevens' watches, they can be obtained in solid gold from \$20 up. In the matter of diamonds we simply exhibit the largest stock in Atlanta, and quote the lowest prices for pure stones.

We have a large variety of cheaper articles, pretty, odd things from \$3 to \$5, that will suit the demands of the most economical purchasers.

Call on us before buying. J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall St.

For improved and economic cookery use

Liebig COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF

For Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces, (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Mock Jelly. Keeps for any length of time, and is cheaper and of finer flavor than any other stock.

The last day for paying State and County Tax is December 19th. Pay now and avoid the rush.

A. P. STEWART, T. C. F. Co.

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of Leucorrhoea, Impotency, Weakness, Pains of Marriage, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Etc. Dependability, Guaranteed Cures, etc. Send for our new book, "Men Stay Cured," mailed free for limited time. Thousands of Guaranteed Testimonials that

Genuine only with J. von Liebig's signature as above, in blue. One pound of Extract of Beef equal to forty pounds of lean beef.

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A Vigorous Movement

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FUNERAL NOTICES.

SHIER—Died, December 16th, at 5 o'clock p. m., Mrs. John Shier, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Klein, No. 332 Wheat street. Friends are invited to attend her funeral today at 10 o'clock. Interment at Westview cemetery.

FREEMAN & FRANKSHAW
IMPORTERS OF
DIAMONDS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH

PIUM Cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. H. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 1015 Whitehall St.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK
Quality First and Always.



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Optical Opticians.
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Kempton, Delkin & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS.

No. 6 E. Alabama St.

\$10,000 ONLY—14 ACRES THIS SIDE OF Copeland. Inquire for particulars.
\$3,500 for 7-room residence within half mile of union depot; gas and water; cheap.
\$1,750 for front lot—Loyd street; business lot; close in.
\$7,000 will buy an 8-room West Peachtree residence, corner lot; cheap.
\$1,000 for a 5-room West street residence.
\$1,000 for 4-room house on Air-Line street.
\$1,300 for a 3-room street corner lot; just the place for a doctor.
\$1,000 for desirable Pryor street lot; 50x150.
\$10,000 for an elegant brick residence; worth at least \$20,000; we mean it.
\$1,600 for Pullman street lot.
\$1,750 for the cheapest property on Marietta street; a bargain.
\$2,750 will buy a nice 7-room house on Ormond street.
\$1,600 for corner lot near in, on Highland avenue; electric car line; 57x140.
\$2,000 for 150x100 at junction of two dummy lines; a good investment.
\$450 for a Gordon street lot, one block only from line of new electric road.
\$6,000 for most desirable Edgewood house; 3-acre lot; stable and other out buildings.
\$4,000 for four brand new 4-room houses; fine scenery; lot of city; rapidly enhancing.
\$1,000 only—Most desirable half-acre lot near Grant park; corner lot; very cheap.
\$1,750 for Windsor street lot, 100x100.
Suburban property in all directions.
Conveyances always on hand to show property. Kempton, Delkin & Co., No. 6 East Alabama st.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single SPECIFIC is a special cure for the disease named.

These SPECIFICS are without drug, purgative or reducing the system, and are in fact, and are the sovereign remedies of the world.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NERVOUS DISEASES. PRICE.

1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, \$1.00
2. Wounds, Worn Feet, Worn Shoes, \$1.00
3. Crying Colic, or Retching of Infants, \$1.00
4. Diarrhea, or Children's Colic, \$1.00
5. Dysentery, or Bloody Stools, \$1.00
6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, \$1.00
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, \$1.00
8. Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, \$1.00
9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, \$1.00
10. Dizziness, Bilious Stomach, \$1.00
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods, \$1.00
12. Whites, too Frequent Periods, \$1.00
13. Cramp, or Painful Feet, \$1.00
14. Salt Rheum, Eruptions, \$1.00
15. Piles, Hemorrhoids, \$1.00
16. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, \$1.00
17. Catarrh, or Inflammation of the Head, \$1.00
18. Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs, \$1.00
19. General Debility, Physical Weakness, \$1.00
20. Kidney Disease, \$1.00
21. Nervous Debility, \$1.00
22. Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, \$1.00
23. Diseases of the Heart, \$1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of \$3 "home-made" shoes; just what you want for service.

Our \$4 and \$5 shoes are hand-made and world-beaters.

Remember we are sole agents for the celebrated Hump Hat. Silk Hats sold by us ironed without ever necessary iron.

Headquarters for School Shoes.

McKeldin & Carlton,

35 Peachtree Street,

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Hickey's Magic Hairline

For the prevention of dandruff, removing dandruff and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treats on the scalp and the dandruff and the application. For sale by all druggists and by the manufacturer.

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THE TWITTY BILL.

IT PASSED THE SENATE WITHOUT ANY AMENDMENTS.

This Action Was a Great Surprise—The Bill as It Stands—Mr. Fleming Has a Word to Say.

The Twitty bill passed the senate yesterday morning, the senate pure, unadorned, original bill, exactly as the house left it, exactly as it was first introduced.

The effect of this is that the bill does not go back to the house, as it must have done had there been any amendment in the senate.

The bill came up yesterday under the head of "unimportant business," and upon it Senator Ellington immediately called for the previous question, which was sustained.

This cut off the introduction of new amendments, and brought the senate to a vote on the amendments already pending.

First, those recommended by the agricultural committee. These had been offered by the author of the bill.

They were lost overwhelmingly.

Then two or three proposed amendments were withdrawn.

Senator Beck insisted on having his amendment voted upon. It was lost—31 to 8.

Senator Callaway had a vote on his amendment. It was lost, of course—28 to 12.

That disposed of all amendments, leaving the naked bill.

It was a test, and the vote stood: Ayes—Messrs. Beard, Beck, Bennett, Boyd, Culpepper, Eason, Ellington, Gill, Golden, Harp, Hill, Hodges, Irvine, Johnston, Lane, Lanier, Nunnally, Patton, Smith, Smith, Smith, Smith, Smith, Strickland, Tatum, Terrell, Vincent, Walker—25.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Callaway, Culver, Floyd, Harlan, Johnson, Lamb, McRae, Mullis, O'Neal, Warren, Williams, White, Zachary—14.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 2. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 3. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 4. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 5. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 6. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 7. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 8. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 9. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 10. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 11. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 12. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 13. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 14. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 15. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 16. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 17. Be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the following be and the same are, hereby repealed.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S. S. S.
CURED ME ENTIRELY OF MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM AFTER I WAS MADE PHYSICAL WRECK.
JNO. H. LYLES, SORENTON, ILL.

\$1,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY CHEMIST WHO WILL FIND ON ANALYSIS OF SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S. S. S., ONE PARTICLE OF MERCURY, IODINE OF POTASH OR ANY POISONOUS SUBSTANCE.

I WAS CURED BY SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S. S. S. OF THE WORST FORM OF BLOOD POISON.

D. H. KAIN, MT. VERNON, ILL.

Healthy Kidneys.

No other organs in the human economy perform a more important function than the Kidneys.

The blood cannot be kept pure unless the Kidneys are healthy and active.

Many a bright intellect has been cut down in the full flower of life because the Kidneys were neglected, and the blood was thereby permitted to become poisoned, and diseased. Every derangement of the Kidneys are danger signals, and should be promptly heeded and promptly treated.

Read the Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART'S GIN and BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other medicine I have ever used."

"I cheerfully recommend it to those in need of a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary remedy. I consider it the best diuretic combination on the market."

T. B. RICE, Greensboro, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

STUART'S GIN and BUCHU

Is a true Kidney Tonic, and acts promptly on the Kidneys, Bladder and whole Urinary tract.

"Thousands of testimonials can be furnished from those who have tested its virtues."

Read the Following:

"After having tried various patent medicines, and also several doctors, I commenced the use of STUART'S GIN and BUCHU, and it has given better results than any other medicine I have ever used."

"I cheerfully recommend it to those in need of a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary remedy. I consider it the best diuretic combination on the market."

T. B. RICE, Greensboro, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

ANSLEY BROS., REAL ESTATE.

\$4200—BOULEVARD LOT, 69'x175' fronting east and almost opposite Judge Hughes.

\$8,000—4 1/2 acres, on South Boulevard, fronting 437 feet on same, and fronting four other streets.

\$1,500—100x40, on Peachtree; this side 6th.

\$5,000—180 feet front, corner lot, on Boulevard, between Peachtree and 10th streets.

\$3,000—100x150, on Forest avenue; corner lot.

\$800—For 4-room house and lot, renting for \$10, if taken Monday, on 10th street, near 10th street.

\$1,000—2-room house, lot, just beyond Bona Vista avenue.

\$1,600—Georgia avenue lot, 50x150, between Crew and Washington streets. A bargain.

\$1,250—Capitol avenue lot, 50x250; beautifully situated.

\$1,500—Pullman street lot, this side of Richardson.

\$3,500—Cooper street lot, near Crumley.

\$3,000—Washington street corner lot, 50x150.

\$2,500—Orange street 6-room house and lot.

\$150—Front lot for central lot on Loyd street, 2 1/2 squares from carshed. A big bargain.

\$3,500—Capitol avenue lot, 50x250, near capital.

\$2,500—Fair house, 4 rooms, corner lot; cheap.

\$3,000—Inman park corner lot, 100x100.

\$2,500—West Peachtree lot, on best part of street.

\$150—Front lot for central lot on Loyd street, 2 1/2 squares from carshed. A big bargain.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

\$2,200—5-room house and acre lot, near depot.

\$3,000—20 acres just below Decatur, near railroad.

\$4,000—40 acres, 1,500 feet on main road; lies beautifully; 200 yards from railroad.

\$6,000—50 acres, with 3-room cottage; 10 acres in grapes; all farming implements and feed.

Office 10 E. Alabama street.

R. S. DRAKE, D. W. OWEN, WM. A. SPRAGUE

B. S. DRAKE & CO.,

Real Estate Bargains,

5 West Alabama Street,

\$2800—WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE A

splendidly paying mill site 36 miles

north of Atlanta and 4 miles of railroad at Dallas,

Ga. The machinery is the best and all in good

shape, and com-its in wheat and corn, corn

and cold crusher, correlative, cotton gin, 50 saws,

and condenser. All driven by the DeLoach water

wheel.

\$2,200—We have 10 lots adjoining the Inman

Park Land Company, at a special bargain; only a

few yards from the terminus of the Edgewood

electric line; but still nearer the nine-mile circle

electric line. Only \$2,200.

\$850 will place you absolute owner of one of the

handsomest shaded West End lots, 50x200, on

Baugh street; only one block from Gordon street.

\$2,000 invested in a Gordon street lot, if you

prefer, will get a very nice one, 110x300. Such

bargains rarely ever stay on the market long. So

come now.

\$600 is the selling price of these nice lots, 50x150,

at West End, on Abbott street. You can ap-

preciate these lots only by seeing them.

When you talk about the rapid growth of the

city, and the new electric line to the back-

city, don't forget that real estate on and near

the line will be much higher after the line has been

put in. Come now to make money.

\$100 per front foot only for nice lot on the street

of streets, and of course it is Peachtree.

\$2,500—Fine lot on Capitol avenue, 51x150, lies

well and near Crumley street.

\$425—if you want a bargain in a McPherson

park lot, 100x200, three lots, 141 ft. 8 in. only.

\$500 cash and only one left of these lovely Stone-

wall street lots, 33 1/2 x 100, sidewalks laid.

We can sell you a Copeland lot as cheap as any

other. These are pretty lots.

Lots on Fair street and dummy line on install-

ment. Only \$25 cash.

Our readers will notice that we fall to give

prices and locations of homes and interest-pay-

ing improved property, but to briefly correct these

omissions, we say that if you wish to buy a

home or the interest-paying property, we can

place you satisfactorily in most any section of the

city.

B. S. DRAKE & CO., 5 West Alabama St.

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. WEST & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans,

7 Pryor St. Kimball House—Telephone 103.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—FORTY LARGE, NICE

shady lots, in right location; can make nice

homes and will bring \$25,000.

For a few days only—beautiful shady lot, 91x150,

West Peachtree, near Kimball st., \$6,625.

House and lot Spring st., \$2,250.

The finest vacant lot, 100 feet front on Peachtree

street, cheap.

60x120 feet, Boulevard, \$1,400.

House and lot Currier st., \$3,750.

145x250 feet, Peachtree, \$100 per front foot.

50x150 feet Forest avenue, near Fort st., \$1,500.

Vacant lot, corner Rhodes and Haynes sts., \$900.

Business property, within 200 feet of Broad st.

Seller property, \$800 per front foot.